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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FARMERS
MEET AT
WAHIAWAA Good Institute
Session at the
Colony.PAPERS READ BY
AGRICULTURISTSSeveral Important Papers by Men
Who Want to Build Up
Small Farming.

A very successful meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday evening last, at the Wahiawa Colony, Oahu. This meeting closes the year's work of the society, it being the last of a series of similar meetings held tri-monthly during the past year. The object of the institute work was well carried out; that is, a meeting of the scientist and the practical farmer in order that mutual relations may be established, and each gain the point of view of the other.

Since its organization the society has had a steady growth. Several new names were added to the list of active members. A large delegation from Honolulu attended the meeting, and the interest shown indicates that the future success of the institute is assured.

In the absence of Jared G. Smith, who is at the head of this effort to help the farmers, the vice president presided at the meeting. During the usual business session Mr. Krauss extended, through the courtesy of Principal Dyke of the Kamehameha Schools, an invitation to hold the next institute at that place. The invitation was cordially accepted by the members. Mr. Sedgwick then preceded the regular program of the evening with the following remarks:

MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

"Societies for the promotion of agriculture have been in existence in Hawaii for the past half century. A movement was made in 1898 to organize a society on the plan of the Farmers' Institute, but it failed. In each year following similar efforts were made with like results. The year 1902 however marks the establishment of a permanent Farmers' Institute in Hawaii. Its first year of existence, of which this is the closing meeting, is the beginning of a life in which we of this generation can hope to be only a small factor in its growth. Neither petty differences, financial reverses nor political difficulties can destroy the influence this society may have and may exert not only over Hawaii but the tropical world at large. Whatever influences Hawaii agriculturally, will influence Porto Rico and the Philippines, and whatever influences the tropical possessions of other countries will influence those of the United States. The tropical possessions of some of the other countries may have the start of us owing to their early association with the mother country, but our growth will be the more rapid because of the valuable literature they give us recording their experiences, and because tropical agriculture no longer holds second place. Mr. O. P. Austin of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, has the following to say concerning the growing importance of tropical agriculture as abstracted from the 'Planters' Monthly':

This is especially the case in the United States, which now imports over \$1,000,000 of tropical products every day. The total value of all tropical imports was in 1870, \$144,000,000; 1875, \$207,000,000; 1880, \$246,000,000; 1890, \$333,000,000; 1895, \$325,000,000; 1901, \$405,000,000. In the light of these figures it is not possible we have builded better than we know in our recent unsought tropical acquisitions? The products of Hawaii have increased over twenty fold since the reciprocity treaty of 1875, and exports to the United States twenty-five times. Porto Rico shows over three times the average before the new relationship. Our exports to Hawaii have multiplied twenty times, and to Porto Rico five times. In 1901 the Philippines supplied over twice the total of 1899; their nearest neighbors, the Dutch Indies, supply us with more sugar than any other country save Cuba. With the Philippines twenty times as large as

Hawaii and fifty times as populous, their possibilities are worthy of consideration.—American Cultivator.

"What influence can be nobler than that which radiates from a man of strong personality, interested in all things good and progressive, cherishing the old yet open to the new, generous in criticism, charitable toward the impulsive, patient with the enthusiastic, and recognizing that something may be learned from even the humblest. Such an influence should radiate from this society. It should maintain not only an interest in things purely agricultural, but in things akin. Let us glance for a moment at some of them: Nature study in our schools. What have we to suggest about this? The world's markets. Would it not be well for us to be better informed as to the exports and imports of other countries? Take for example the single item of bananas. Do we fully realize the amount of production and consumption of this fruit. The United States imported in 1901 \$6,550,186. They were imported from the British West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, etc. The British West Indies shipping the greatest quantity, \$2,510,283. Hawaii ships from \$35,000 to \$60,000 worth annually.

"Tropical Fruits.—Can we not improve the quality of our fruits, and establish varieties. For example—in our markets a papaya is known generally only as a papaya, with no particular variety, while the apple is sold in the home markets by its distinguishing name, as the Baldwin, Ben Davis, the Bellflower, etc.

"Agricultural Leaflet.—Would it not be helpful to have one issued at intervals containing island agricultural news of interest, a medium through which there could be an interchange of ideas and experiences. In this connection and it is through such papers as will be read that some of the coveted knowledge may be gleaned."

J. F. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, and Mr. F. G. Krauss, of Kamehameha Schools, were the principal speakers of the evening. These gentlemen are experts along the line their subjects indicated, and the long discussions which followed the reading of their papers showed thoroughly their importance to Hawaiian agriculture.

Mr. Crawley's paper, presented first, was on "The Fertilization of Fruits and Vegetables."

In the discussion the following facts, through inquiries were brought out: Not a great deal has been done in the past on the fertilization of tropical plants, with the exception of cane. Recent results are more or less indefinite, with the exception of coffee, which has been worked up to a certain extent. The great difficulty is that the different plants require different fertilizers; vegetables, for example, must be stimulated to quick growth, and the fertilizer must be practically all immediately available. In most tropical countries, like Hawaii geologically new, the necessary elements for plant food are so bound up that they cannot be used by the plant. The plants, after being stimulated to growth by the application of available food can then get a chance to get hold of the elements already in the soil.

In answer to a question as to what could be done by cultivation to make the insoluble elements in the soil available, Mr. Crawley said further: "The application of lime is often desirable. Its work is gradual and lasting. It is better, however, to turn these new soils over, and allow the sun and elements to act on them. Water percolating through the soil will do a great deal to disintegrate it." Mr. Crawley was asked to define "richness" of the soil, and the term "not soluble." He said: "When a soil is examined by the chemists it is treated by a strong mineral acid, and if the result shows a good percentage of lime, phosphoric acid and potash, and if at the same time it contains nitrogen, it is spoken of as being a 'rich' soil. When chemists speak of plant food being soluble or available, they mean soluble to the plant. The elements that plants take up may be in very different chemical combinations. The small roots of the plants go out through the soil, foraging for food. They send out a weak vegetable acid, which makes the elements to be used as food available. Those which the plants cannot use are said to be not soluble."

In answer to a question as to the application of fertilizers, the speaker said that much of the injury was due to carelessness, and that the details must be worked out by the operator to suit the local conditions. A lengthy discussion on legumes as nitrogen gatherers followed. Most writers claim that leguminous crops must not be artificially fertilized by nitrogen, since they are able to take for their use the free nitrogen of the air. There is one theory that legumes allow to gather their own nitrogen will produce seed,

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE GALLOWS FOR
TANBARA GISABUROSlayer of Captain Jacobsen Must
Pay the Penalty for His
Crime.Jury Returns a Verdict Sunday Morning and
Recommends That Oto Be Held
As an Accessory.

Tanbara Gisaburo was found guilty by a jury Sunday morning of the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen, and on Friday will be sentenced by Judge Estee to hang by the neck until he is dead. The jury also brought in a recommendation that S. Oto, the cook of the Fred J. Wood, be held to the next grand jury for an investigation into his part as an accessory to the murder. An indictment against Oto is hardly possible, however, as his connection with the crime has already been fully investigated, and though there is a strong feeling that he had at least a guilty knowledge of the crime, there is not evidence which is believed to be sufficient to obtain a conviction.

The case against Tanbara was closed Saturday at noon, the defendant having occupied the stand during the entire morning. In the afternoon the argument was opened by United States District Attorney Breckons, who set out strongly the facts brought out by the evidence, which he said pointed clearly to the guilt of the defendant. He spoke for thirty minutes, and was followed by F. R. Thompson, attorney for the defendant, who dwelt at length upon the accident theory, and the possible connection of Oto with the crime. He said that there was at least a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, and the jury should give him the benefit of that doubt. The evidence, even of the prosecution, he contended, did not show anyone to have been an actual witness to the crime, and it was possible to accept Tanbara's theory that the killing had been accidental, and he had simply tried to help the captain. Mr. Breckons closed for the government, and Judge Estee immediately instructed the jury. He confined his charge strictly to the legal questions involved, pointing out also the different phases of the charge. The jury, he said, could return a verdict of "not guilty," or of "guilty of murder on the high seas," or of "murder without capital punishment," or of "manslaughter." The charge occupied half an hour, and it was 3:45 o'clock when the jury was sent out in the care of Marshal Hendry to deliberate on the verdict.

The jury remained in the courtroom for the entire afternoon, going to the

hotel for dinner and returning to the courthouse, where the jurors remained until 9 o'clock. They were again taken to the hotel, where they remained until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning, without reaching an agreement. The jury was again taken to quarters in the judiciary building at 8 o'clock, and shortly thereafter reported an agreement. Judge Estee and the attorneys in the case were hastily summoned, and the defendant was brought into the courtroom, with the Japanese interpreter. Shortly before 10 o'clock court was reopened and Foreman Bissel reported that an agreement had been reached.

The verdict was immediately handed to Clerk Maling, who opened and read it. It is in the following form:

"United States of America, District of Hawaii: In the district court of the United States, in and for the district and Territory of Hawaii:

"The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. Tanbara Gisaburo, defendant. We, the jury in the above entitled cause, duly impaneled and sworn, do find the defendant, Tanbara Gisaburo, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment.

"M. J. BISSEL, Foreman."

The verdict was interpreted to the defendant, who seemed little affected by its reading, the jury being polled and each man replying that the verdict was his own. Tanbara's only concern appeared to be as to the name of the foreman, M. J. Bissel, whose name was repeated to him several times. At his request the foreman also handed to Judge Estee the following recommendation:

"It is the recommendation of this jury that S. Oto, the cook of the schooner Fred J. Wood, be held for investigation by the next United States grand jury on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen."

Judge Estee made no comment upon the report, saying that the recommendation of the jury in regard to Oto would be referred to the United States district attorney for investigation. The jury also returned a vote of thanks to Marshal Hendry and Deputy Marshal Handy for their kind treatment during the four days' imprisonment.

Judge Estee set Friday, October 31, as the time, for sentence. Exceptions to the verdict and the findings were duly made, and it is said that an appeal to the circuit court of appeals will be taken. As far as known, the Japanese

government has not put up funds for the appeal, but the intimation was thrown out that if the Japanese government did not, the firm of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson has sufficient funds to carry the appeal to a higher court, and would do so.

Judge Estee excused the members of the jury until this morning at 10 o'clock, when probably the liquor case will be called up.

The jury was out seventeen hours before agreeing upon a verdict. The differences, it is reported, were not as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but as to the degree of guilt. The first ballot resulted, ten for hanging, one for guilty without capital punishment, and the twelfth man for a verdict of manslaughter. The next ballot stood eleven for hanging, and one for manslaughter, and the standing of the jury remained the same for the entire night on each successive vote. Upon reconvening Sunday morning, the one recalcitrant juror was brought over to the majority and the verdict reported as given above.

Tanbara will be the first man hanged in Hawaii by the United States government. The duty will fall to the lot of Marshal Hendry, and Judge Estee will probably fix the time of execution when he sentences Tanbara next Friday. The statute provides only for the death penalty in case of murder on the high seas.

THE SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

There was another long argument at the opening of court Saturday over the interpretations of J. H. Hakuole, the Japanese interpreter, the defendant filing a number of affidavits, in which inaccuracies occurring during the trial are set out. Judge Estee denied the motion, saying that to discharge the interpreter would be in effect the granting of a new trial. The court allowed the Japanese consul to sit at the interpreter's side and call attention to any mistakes, and as a result there were a number of disputes during the trial as to the proper interpretation of the defendant's remarks.

Tanbara made a lengthy statement to the jury, which was not very different from that given at the preliminary hearing. He told of several occasions in which he said the captain struck him, and stated that on the morning of the killing the captain kicked at him five or six times. He concluded his statement as to the murder as follows:

"The cook was looking at me saying to the captain 'What's the matter, captain?' I was told to come to the cabin and to get my apron but was not allowed to by the captain. I asked the cook and he got the apron for me. When I had gotten it I went to the cabin to work. After about 15 minutes I took the coffee and returned. Then I spoke to the cook, explaining the story. The cook was wearing slippers with rubber soles on. He then took them off and put on shoes like those of the consul here. I said 'I have been ill-treated like this so I am not going to work.' When I had said that I would not work the cook said to me that he would kill the captain. The cook had a 22-calibre pistol every day and on that occasion he got it from his bed.

"After he placed the pistol in his pocket the captain arrived. The captain produced a bill of fare and placed it on the wall. I do not know what it was. The cook was preparing sweet soup. He asked the captain for a cook book. The captain said he had none. He then said he would show the cook how to make sweet soup. The cook said 'Show me how to make it' and the captain did so.

"On the morning of the death of the captain I first saw him in the gallery. I had no trouble with him. The cook was working at the table. I had no words with the captain. I sat on an orange box near my bed. There is an opening into the other apartment. The cook and the captain began to fight and I went to separate them."

"The trouble was that the cook only got \$42 a month and said he ought to have \$45, as agreed.

"There was a cut on the captain. I saw the cuts on the right of his face. I picked up the cook, and took the knife away, as I did not wish the fight to continue. The cook escaped and a Frenchman came into the room. The captain had hold of me. The cook went one way and the sailor another, I being grabbed to the donkey room. There we both fell. I had no weapon in my hand. I took the knife from the cook."

John O'Donnell was suspended from the British Parliament upon the opening day for shaking his fist in the face of the Premier.

The fighting in Venezuela has not reached a decisive stage, though 600 casualties have been reported from the present battle.

A Canadian Pacific freight train was thrown into the Pitt river near New Westminster, but no one was seriously injured.

A gale off the coast of Ireland caused several wrecks.

500 MEN
CARRIED
TORCHESGreat Ovation to
the Republican
Chieftain.PRINCE WISHES TO
KILL LEPER BILLSays That the Wilcox Bill Is a
Disgrace to the
Hawaiians.

Republicans marched and talked to show their love of party and devotion to its principles on Saturday evening, the great parade and meeting at Emma square taking the form of a welcome home to Prince Kuhio, the standard bearer of the party, who had just returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Five hundred men bearing torches marched through the streets on the way to Emma square, and their bright costumes, and their intricate evolutions evoked cheers all along the route. The square was filled to its utmost capacity, there being more than a thousand persons in attendance. John C. Lane was chairman, and when Prince Kuhio appeared there were cheers which, led by the chairman, lasted for some moments before he could be heard.

The prince said the campaign of the Home Rulers was one of personal enmity against the foreigners. The speakers of the party, he said, were going about trying to arouse race prejudice by calling the foreigners "white monkeys" and "white cockroaches," which have a logical conclusion. The fact was known on the other side, and the white men in Congress would show their displeasure over such a fight and such language applied to them and their friends here.

As to the leper question, he said he viewed with alarm the idea of having the people placed under Federal care, for it would mean that they would be under foreigners, who would have no sympathy for them. There was a demand from the audience for a few words in English, and Prince Kuhio responded at once, in part:

"I will ask you to vote for me if only that I may go to Washington and kill the leper bill, for I believe that measure would be the greatest curse to our country. There is now a feeling of curiosity about the disease. What would it be if the lepers of the United States were sent here for care. I'd be ashamed to travel and meet the cold stare of people when they found I was from Hawaii."

After he had spoken at the Emma square meeting Prince Kuhio went to the Kalia camp, and there addressed a gathering of Hawaiians, largely Home Rulers. Yesterday afternoon he appeared before an audience at Relief Camp No. 2 and was well received. All the candidates and Bennett Kalehallo spoke.

The principal meeting this evening will be at Wyllie and Nuuanu streets, where the voters of the Fourth and Fifth districts will combine to show their devotion to the Prince.

SKYLIGHT THIEF
IN TOWN AGAIN

A thief effected an entrance Saturday night to the store of the Honolulu Drug Company on Fort street. The till was opened and a small amount of money taken.

An officer discovered that entrance had been gained through the skylight. There were no marks by which the identity of the thief could be traced, and even "Barefooted Bill" escapes suspicion this time. David Kaapa is working on the case.



TANBARA GISABURO WHO WILL HANG FOR MURDER.